

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

日三月初二十年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4528. 號五月正年八十七百八千一英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, Gt. George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco, &c. co.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HEINSEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—Swallow, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow; HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., &c.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. BELMONT, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. W. KERSWICK, Esq.
A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 6 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.
THE Business hitherto conducted in my name will from This Date be Carried on under the Style of GROSSMANN & CO., Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN having become a Partner therein.

C. F. GROSSMANN,
Hongkong, January 1, 1878. fe2

NOTICE.
MR. BERNHARD SCHMACKER is authorized to Sign our Firm by procription.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai,
January 1, 1878. fe2

NOTICE.
M. R. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

MEYER & CO.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1878. ap2

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH PERROT, BARNS in our Firm in China CEASES from This Date.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja31

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. B. STEVENS & CO., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS,
Hongkong, December 29, 1877.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW,
Hongkong, November 1, 1877. my1

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm, WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS,

BY WILLIAM DUNPHY & CO.,
Late Manager of the NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
Hongkong.

W. DUNPHY,
Hongkong, December 19, 1877. ja10

Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
REDUCTION OF PRICES
AND
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,
the 5th January, 1878,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PROFESSOR THORN, Artist to
His MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY,
And to His EXCELLENCY THE
VICE-ROY, LORD LYTTON,
Patronised by several reigning Princes of
Europe, and by all the Governors
of India, will appear in His
MARVELLOUS SCIENTIFIC
and
PLEASING DRAWING ROOM
ENTERTAINMENT,
embracing the
PHENOMENA OF MODERN SPIRIT MEDIA,
entitled with
PROFESSOR THORN'S AMUSING AND
INSTRUCTIVE EXPLANATION,
HOW IT'S DONE.

MORE SENSATIONAL THAN EVER.
THORN'S MYSTERIOUS
NEW LIGHT SPECTACLE.

THE MEDIUM SECURED.
INEXPLICABLE BLOOD WRITING.
THE SACK OF COUNTE DE MONTE
CHRISTO.

THORN'S FLYING CAGE; MARVELLOUS
DISAPPEARING OF THE CAGE AND
CHARIES, AND THE RE-APPEARANCE
OF THE SAME IN FULL VIEW
OF THE AUDIENCE.

THE SACRED BOOK OF
CAGLIOSTRO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Boxes, 2 Dollars.
Pit, 1 Dollar.

Seats can now be secured at Messrs
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'s, where a Plan of
the House can be seen.

Doors Open at 8:30 p.m., Commence at
9 p.m., precisely.

For particulars, see Hand Bills and
Programmes.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878. ja6

IN AID OF THE FAMINE IN
NORTH CHINA.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE FIRST CONCERT of the Season
will take place

ON

THURSDAY,

the 10th Instant,

and the Proceeds will be devoted to the
Relief of the Sufferers by FAMINE in
the NORTH OF CHINA.

P. R. O. G. R. A. M. M. E.:

Overture, Pianoforte, arranged for 8 hands,
"Don Giovanni,".....Mozart.
Part Song, "The Red, Red Rose,".....Hawton.
Duet, for two Tenors, "Lorbeer und Rose,".....A. E. Greil.

Solo, Pianoforte, by a Gentleman Amateur.

Solo and Chorus, "Inflammatus, from
Stabat Mater,".....Rossini.

Part Song, "Rise, Sleep no more,".....Benedict.

Solo,.....

Duet, Pianoforte, by two Gentlemen Amateurs.

Solo and Chorus, "Blow Gentle Gales,".....Bishop.

Chorus, "March of the Men of Harlech,".....

To Commence at 9 o'clock.

A Plan of the Hall can be seen at Messrs
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'s, where Tickets
(Price \$2 each) can be taken and Seats
secured.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878. ja11

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF
HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB
will give a Performance at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,
ON

SATURDAY,

January 12th, 1878.

When will be presented a Comedy.

ENTITLED

"NINE POINTS OF THE LAW,"

to be followed by a farce by CH. SELBY, Esq.,

ENTITLED

"Boots at the Swan."

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE,
CRAWFORD & CO. on and after Wednesday,
January 2nd.

Doors Open at 8:30, Performance to Commence
at 9 o'clock.

CHAS. C. COHEN,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja12

For Sale.

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins,
Packed specially for LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Choice French JAMS,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.
VAN HOBOKEN'S AVH GIN,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.
BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by FOSTER,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.
TUBORG'S DANISH BEER,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.
CURCIER and ADET'S CLARETS,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.
BULLOCK LADY'S Scotch WHISKY, specially blended,
FOR LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Very Fine OLD RYE WHISKY,
Bottled by LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SACCOON'S Perfectly Pure SHERRIES,
Bottled by LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Choicest Pure PORT, direct from Oporto,
Bottled by LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
GUMSHAW MIXTURE, the finest Mixture of new Foochow Tea,
Prepared specially for LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
CHUBB'S SAFES, LOCKS, and BOXES,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Special Agents.
LETT'S DIARIES for 1878,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Agents.
SILVER LAMPS,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Agents.
BAXTER'S CANVAS,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 28, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,

AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.

49, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, August 20, 1877. ja20

A YOUNG DANE, 21 Years of Age, with
much practice in Business, perfectly
conversant with the Scandinavian, German,
and English, and partly with the French
and Spanish languages, WANTS A SITUATION.
Offers to be directed to "Karton
Petersen, Lieutenant, 6 Koenigsberg Wr."

December 31, 1877. ja27

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary Half-yearly
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
in the Company will be Held at the Office
of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road,
on FRIDAY, the 25th January instant, at
8 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose
of receiving a Report of the Directors, toge-
ther with a Statement of Accounts, declaring
a Dividend and electing a Director and
Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1878. ja25

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 12th to
the 25th day of January instant, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1878. ja25

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS will be held
at the Hotel on FRIDAY, the 25th January
instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for
the purpose of receiving a Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878. ja25

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 12th to
the 25th day of January instant, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. ap1

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of
the HONGKONG HOTEL, the pre-
sent Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st
of August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to
be sent in on or before the 31st March,
1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG
HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply
any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878. ja25

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of
the HONGKONG HOTEL, the pre-
sent Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st
of August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to
be sent in on or before the 31st March,
1878, to the Secretary of the HONGKONG
HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply
any information required.</

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co., S. S. MIRZAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamers *HINDOSTAN* from London, and *MALWA* from Calcutta, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 7th Proximo will be subject to rent.

ADAM LIND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja6

GERMAN STEAMER ALTONA, MULLER, Master, FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 6th January proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless written notice to the contrary is given by 2 p.m. To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja6

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Malabar* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 6th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, S. S. *Malabar*.

Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja6

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSEGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND SAILING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 19th January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Offices of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 18th January. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Copy of Invoices to accompany Overland Car to should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 31, 1877. ja6

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSEGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878. ja6

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, S. S. *Venice*.

Hongkong, January 2, 1878. ja6

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. E. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or on Coal in Mattocks, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

BRITISH BARK FALCON, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above

Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 24, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up, £1,420,000 PERMANENT RESERVE, 250,000 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND, 75,000 Total Capital and accumulations this date, £1,725,000

Directors:

E. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman. M. W. BOYD, Esq. C. KREES, Esq. M. P. EVANS, Esq. C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretary: MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai. London Bankers: MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in: HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS of the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ja6

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

DOLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1877.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK AKEHONG, Merchant.

PANG YIM, Merchant.

HO SAM, of Hop Yim Chan, Merchant.

LOO YEE, of Lee Yee Hong, Merchant.

LEE SING, of Lai Hing Fook, Merchant.

CHENG SING YIM, Merchant.

CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES; subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. ja6

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1878.

To Let.

AN OFFICE TO LET.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 4, and 6, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godown attached.

Hong

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books. N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Barbados, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rate, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 18 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—
Via San Francisco, or via S. Hampton Roads, via Brindisi.

Letters, 22 26
Registration, 12 12
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—
Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, 12* 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 2* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4* 6 8

Bahamas, Hayti:—
Letters, 14 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30 48 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 18 18 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monts. Video, & New Granada, and Venezuela:—
Letters, 26 34 38
Newspapers, 6 4 6
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10
Registration to British & Union] 12 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

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1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertising.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unfastened.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or pieces or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs, illustrations of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—*except those to and through Australia*—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

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The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be charged as a letter.

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of Correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Ber Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence.

Registration to the Continent.

Books and Paper.—to British Offices, 5 lbs., to the Continent, 2 lbs.

Patterns.—to British Offices, 6 lbs., if with out intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquid, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

Parcels.—The public is reminded that in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Packed Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts

to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcel of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his name or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class, or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

4. To send small valuable trifles through the Post, Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcel of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

5. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

6. To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, and no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially directed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

To provide against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong cartons, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way in official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether in change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty so requires.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is intended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on that point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain gold, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteen cents in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

• Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

• Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Bills & Postage, Post on 2 oz.

Within any Town or Settlement, between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

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2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unfastened.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at the Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Size.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agent.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bombay	5 c	Briscoe	Brit. str.	1079	Jan. 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Camossa	2 h	Brit. str.	str. 95	Oct. 29	2 Kwock Acheong	Repairing		
Caribrook	2 h	Wharton	Brit. str.	988	Dec. 19	Man Hing Chan	Y'ham & S. Frisco	10th, noon
City of Peking	3 h	Tanner	Amer. str.	5079	Jan. 4	P. M. S. N. Co.		
Dale	4 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	654	Jan. 4	Yuen Fat Hong		
Fame	6 h	Spanioli	Brit. str.	117	H. K. & Wpoo Dock Co.		
Flintshire	5 c	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	Dec. 23	H. Kier & Co.		
Glenallock	5 c	Taylor	Brit. str.	1380	Jan. 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Hindostan	5 c	Gardner	Brit. str.	991	Jan. 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Holyrood	4 h	Peters	Brit. str.	833	Jan. 3	Siemens & Co.	Haliphong	To-day
Keinchow	2 h	Brit. str.	Kwock Acheong		
Macau	1 c	Erquaga	Span. str.	371	Jan. 1	J. Y. V. Shaw	Manila	K'loon Dock
Maharajah	5 c	Clark	Span. str.	994	Jan. 2	Siemens & Co.	Saigon	7th inst.
Mariviles	5 c	Muñoz	Span. str.	350	Oct. 18	Remedios & Co.		K'loon Dock
Namo	5 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	862	Jan. 2	3 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	8th, daylight
Nalason	5 c	Stapley	Brit. str.	894	Dec. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		Ab'deem Dock
Panny	5 h	Goyenechea	Span. str.	500	Oct. 30	Remedios & Co.		Sands' Slip
Peruana	3 h	McKirdy	Brit. str.	2060	Nov. 24	Olyphant & Co.	Calcutta	
Sea Gull	5 h	Roberts	Brit. str.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company		
Sin Nanping	2 h	Drago	Brit. str.	714	Dec. 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
St. Albans	5 c	Tindale	Brit. str.	786	Dec. 21	Siemens & Co.		
Venice	5 c	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	Jan. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yesso	5 c	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	558	Nov. 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Ada Wiswell	2 h	Wiswell	Am. 3m. sc.	558	Nov. 28	Captain		
Alden Bass	4 h	Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.		
Alexander	3 h	Elliott	Brit. bge.	407	Nov. 26	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Alphington	3 c	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	325	Sept. 26	Wiesler & Co.		
Amie Florence	2 h	Johnson	Brit. bge.	657	Dec. 8	Borneo Co., Limited		
Angela	2 h	Barbeyron	Foh. bge.	891	Nov. 14	Carlowitz & Co.		
Annie M. Small	2 h	Packer	Amer. sh.	1053	Dec. 4	Russell & Co.		
Annie S. Hall	4 h	Nelson	Amer. bktine.	455	Dec. 10	Captain		
Assens	2 h	Wandel	Dan. bg.	265	Dec. 4	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
B. F. Watson	3 h	Hawkins	Amer. bge.	933	Nov. 25	25 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Beethoven	2 h	Hage	Brit. bge.	840	Nov. 25	25 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Birker	8 h	Reynolds	Brit. str.	1008	Dec. 11	Order		
Black Prince	4 h	King	Brit. str.	761	Nov. 29	Turner & Co.		
Bristane	4 c	Hudleston	Brit. bge.	394	Dec. 17	Kussell & Co.		
Broomhall	2 h	Bate	Brit. str.	1378	Oct. 28	Kussell & Co.		
Bus Fan	2 h	Moller	Span. sh.	579	Dec. 18	Kin-tye-loong		
Carmelite & Ida	4 h	Ketels	Ger. bge.	438	Dec. 26	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Ceres	4 h	Specht	Ger. bge.	420	Jan. 5	Wm. Pastau & Co.		
Charles Monreau	3 h	Quatresous	Foh. bge.	852	Nov. 24	Landstein & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	3 h	Beattie	Brit. bge.	353	Nov. 20	Rozario & Co.		
Charles Oak	3 h	Staples	Amer. sh.	983	Oct. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Ciliumnum	3 h	Shrewsbury	Brit. str.	1860	Sept. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
City of Halifax	7 c	Evans	Brit. sh.	860	Dec. 24	Meyer & Co.		
Clara	6 h	Chalmers	Brit. sh.	938	Nov. 7	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Colorado	4 h	Ingraham	Amer. sh.	1075	Oct. 15	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Coreane	5 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	130	Sept. 25	Insurance Co.		
Crosswell	5 h	White	Brit. bge.	494	Oct. 30	Wiesler & Co.		
Echo	3 h	Tozer	Brit. bge.	494	Oct. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Fabius	3 h	Stolze	Siam. sh.	638	Oct. 28	Kin-tye-loong		
Falcon	2 h	Barry	Brit. bge.	798	Dec. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ferdinand	7 h	Westergaard	Ger. bge.	337	Dec. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Fjorden	2 h	Fraser	Brit. bge.	307	Nov. 30	Wiesler & Co.		
Fornaces	2 h	Schweier	Brit. 3m. sc.	282	Nov. 19	Melchers & Co.		
Fortune	2 h	Petterson	Span. bge.	449	Dec. 20	Tak Mee		
Fuso Starace	4 h	Garginto	Ital. bge.	494	Dec. 19	Thos. Howard & Co.		
Georgina	4 h	Romney	Brit. bge.	315	Jan. 8	Wm. Pastau & Co.		
Glancongan	4 h	LoEchern	Brit. bge.	476	Dec. 29	H. Kier & Co.		
Glenfruits	3 h	Laig	Brit. bge.	472	Dec. 29	Chinese		
Glenisla	4 h	Watts	Brit. bge.	372	Nov. 16	Landstein & Co.		
Glory	2 h	Thompson	Span. bge.	550	Nov. 14	Tak Mee		
Golden Spur	6 h	Paxell	Brit. sh.	655	Dec. 22	Meyer & Co.		
Great Admiral	3 h	Thompson	Amer. sh.	1076	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.		
Helene	4 h	Volquardsen	Ger. bge.	472	Dec. 27	Wiesler & Co.		
Hermann	4 h	Pens	Brit. bge.	463	Dec. 26	Wm. Pastau & Co.		
Humboldt	4 h	Stoll	Brit. bge.	330	Dec. 27	17 Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Iolan	7 h	C. ve	Brit. bge.	273	Nov. 24	Chinese		
Jalo	7 h	Ueborg	Rus. sh.	1365	Dec. 20	Landstein & Co.		
Jeansie Jamison	8 h	West	Brit. bge.	504	Dec. 22	Melchers & Co.		
Julia A. Brown	4 h	Nickerson	Am. 3m. sc.	542	Dec. 22	Butterfield & Swire		
Jurgen	4 h	Windt	Brit. bge.	268	Dec. 26	Siemens & Co.		
Kate Carrie	4 h	Wilson	Brit. bge.	549	Oct. 29	Meyer & Co.		
Kate Waters	4 h	Giese	Brit. bge.	580	Dec. 26	Rozario & Co.		
Kvik	4 h	Wilkens	Brit. bge.	187	Dec. 26	Meyer & Co.		
Marie	4 h	Burmeister	Ger. bge.	465	Sept. 26	Rozario & Co.		
Marie Charlotte	4 h	Mehvors	Foh. bge.	380	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Marie Louise	3 h	Gulboux	Foh. bge.	226	Dec. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Marion	4 h	Howes	Am. 3m. sc.	294	Dec. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Martha Jackson	4 h	Logan	Brit. bge.	602	Dec. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
May Queen	2 h	Prid	Brit. bge.	472	Dec. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Mignon	2 h	Soule	Am. 3m. sc.	434	Dec. 7	Captain		
Morro Castle	4 h	Jewett	Amer. bge.	920	Nov. 24	25 Melchers & Co.		
Niagara	4 h	Wischusen	Ger. bge.	2394	Oct. 28	Wm. Pastau & Co.		
Onetka	2 h	Clyma	Brit. str.	2394	Oct. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Orion	4 h	Scott	Brit. bge.	891	Nov. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Ped	2 h	Lahr	Brit. bg.	891	Nov. 27	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Peter	4 h	Möller	Ger. 3m. sc.	311	Dec. 28	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Phaston	3 h	Schul	Brit. bge.	576	Jan. 5	5 Wiesler & Co.		
Quicksstep	7 h	Barnaby	Amer. bge.	474	Jan. 5	5 Wiesler & Co.		
R. C. Rickmers	7 h	Stoltz	Ger. sh.	1167	Dec. 28	Wm. Pastau & Co.		
Rhuddlan Castle	3 h	Schultz	Brit. bge.	599	Dec. 27	Wm. Pastau & Co.		
Ross Boottcher	7 h	Case	Brit. bge.	898	Dec. 23	Order		
Salisbury	4 h	Bryant	Amer. sch.	3				

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.
PLUMBERS, AND GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONG KONG.
September 16, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL at
the Rate of FIVE TAELS per
SHARE will be made to Shareholders of
record on the 1st October, Payable at the
Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th Inst.
Warrants will be delivered by the Under-
signed to Shareholders or their lawful
representatives on presentation of Share
Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th
Instant, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.
Liquidators,
Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NAGASAKI.

The 1st American Barkentine
"ANNIE S. HALL."

Nelson, Master, will load for
the above Port, and will have
immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.
M. R. HORATIO GAY JAMES was
admitted a Partner in our Firm on
the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessel, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:**

ARLINGTON, British barque, Captain G.
Cunningham.—Wieland & Co.

KATE CABIN, British barque, Captain
James Wilson.—Molchers & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt.
Schweer.—Molchers & Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barque, Capt.
Chas. H. Nelson.—Captain.

BIRKES, British ship, Captain W. Ray-
hoda.—Order.

SIR JAMESON FAMILY, British ship,
Capt. C. Cobb.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

GLENNSIDE, British barque, Capt. Lang.
—Chinese.

Vesta, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.
—Molchers & Co.

PETZ, German 3-m. schooner, Capt.
H. Müller.—Eduard, Schellhorn & Co.

R. C. RICHARDS, German ship, Captain
R. C. Stolt.—Wm. Fustau & Co.

DALE, British steamer, Capt. Thompson.
—Yuen Fat Hong.

PHARON, British barque, Captain H. D.
W. Schul.—Wieland & Co.

CARL RITTER, German barque, Captain
H. C. Lausen.—Siemsen & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4, Chefoo, British steamer, 684, J.
M. Williams, Chinkiang Jan. 1, Rioe.
—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Jan. 4, Fuentz, British steamer, 682,
Deville, Chinkiang Jan. 1, General.
—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

Jan. 5, City of Peking, American steamer,
5079, Z. L. Tanner, San Francisco Dec. 4,
and Yokohama 30, Treasure (\$307,304),
Mall & General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Jan. 5, Thon Kranom, Siamese barque,
474, O. W. Vorraht, Chefoo Dec. 28,
General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Jan. 5, Phaton, British barque, 576, H.
Schul, Macassar Nov. 19, General.
—WILHELM & Co.

Jan. 5, Marie Charlotte, French barque,
380, Melchior, Guiyuan (Coast of Annam)
Dec. 17, Salt.—CARLOWRY & Co.

Jan. 5, Ceres, German barque, 420, L.
Specht, Chefoo Dec. 27, General.—Wm.
Fustau & Co.

Jan. 5, Rapid, Siamese barque, 420, F.
Junte, Chefoo Dec. 28, Beans and
TAX-MR. HOP-KEE.

Jan. 5, Morning Star, Siamese barque,
570, D. Michaelson, Chefoo Dec. 28, General.
—TAX-MR. HOP-KEE.

Jan. 5, Vega, Norwegian barque, 585,
B. C. Nordvold, Hamburg April 13, and
Cape Staden Sept. 1, General.—OXBEE.

Jan. 5, Carl Ritter, German barque, 595,
H. C. Lausen, Cardiff July 19, Coal.—
SIEMSEN & Co.

Jan. 5, Le Hugon, French man-of-war,
from Canton.

Jan. 5, Shen-shi, Chinese gunboat, from
a trifle.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5, Chefoo, for Canton.
5, H. C. Lausen, for Keelung.
5, T. H. T. for Canton.
5, H. M. S. T. for Singapore.
5, Glenallock, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Rhuddian Castle, for Manila.
Black Prints, for Saigon.
Glenallock, for Swatow.
Kalsi Currie, for London.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived,
Par City of Peking, from San Francisco,
Mr and Mrs Brander, Messrs H. E.
Robertson, John Higgin, Goo, E. Batcliffe,
and 630 Chinese; from Yokohama, Lieut.
F. A. T. S. N.
Par Ceres, from Chefoo, Capt. Neumann.
Par Phaton, from Macassar, 2 Chinese.
Par Rapid, from Chefoo, 2 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Chefoo reports
strong N.E. monsoon throughout the
Passage.

The British steamer Tientsin reports
experience hard N.W. gale and very

heavy sea as far as the Lammocka, thence
to Hongkong light variable winds and rain.

The American steamer City of Peking re-
ports: From San Francisco to Yokohama
strong W. and S.W. winds with rough sea
thence to this port. To and through Van
Dieman's Strait thick and equally with
rain, thence strong N.E. monsoon.

The British barque Phaton reports: Left
Macassar with fresh southerly winds,
when in the narrow of the Straits, calms
and strong contrary currents, ship making
no progress. Cleared the Strait in three
weeks and made Lericano Island in another
week, when experienced calms and strong
currents setting towards Molucca passage.
Had to go south of Tulaia Islands, but
cleared Morty. Then to 130-50 easterly
winds, to the Barhee Islands being then
calm, until got the N.E. monsoon in sight
of Formosa and thence to port N.E. winds.

The German barque Ceres reports:
Strong N.W. winds with snow and rain all
through the passage.

The Siamese barque Rapid reports:
Strong monsoon with plenty of rain.

The Siamese barque Morning Star re-
ports: Left Chefoo on the 28th Dec.,
first part had Easterly winds with rain,
from the Suddies strong N.E. winds with
thick weather to arrival.

The Norwegian barque Vega reports:
Strong N.E. winds throughout.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

May 10, David, Antwerp

12, Chandos, Cardiff

18, Alstra, Melbourne

June 18, Henry Lippett, New York

July 2, Northampton, Baltimore

14, Abernyte, Liverpool

25, Globe, Deal

Aug. 10, Papa, Cardiff

11, North Star, Cardiff

11, E. P. Bouverie, Penarth

14, Regulus, Cardiff

16, Moss Glen, Penarth

17, Patrie, Cardiff

17, John Potts, New York

19, Felix Mendelssohn, London

27, Charger, Liverpool

28, India, Hamburg

Sept. 3, Andros, Flushing Roads

4, Humbolt, New York

7, Hecla, Flushing Roads

8, Gatherer, Cardiff

10, River Lagan, Newport

15, G. F. Muntz, Wildwood

20, River Logan, Liverpool

21, P. J. Carleton, Liverpool

22, Barkaway, London

23, Victoria (s.), Liverpool

23, Fidalgo, Hamburg

25, Maria Ravano, Penarth

30, Peter, Cardiff

Oct. 2, Anna Bertha, Cuxhaven

5, Forest Belle, Cardiff

6, Empire, Newport

8, Eleano, Penarth

16, Kaiser, London

16, Minevra (s.), Hamburg

18, Vega, Hamburg

19, Oscar, San Francisco

25, Benedicta, London

30, Lodore, Astoria

Nov. 1, Elizabeth Ostie, Antwerp

2, Odalis (s.), Liverpool

2, Johann Schmidt, London

3, Minna, London

15, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg

16, Cyphene (s.), London

20, Stenter (s.), Liverpool

21, Galley of Lorne (s.), London

AT AMOK.

Mar. 23, C. F., Cardiff

27, Maxima, Swansea

Sept. 1, Carl Wilhelm, Cardiff

Oct. 4, Oscar Mooyer, Newport

Nov. 5, Catharina, Cardiff

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

At Calcutta.—Cairnsbury.

At Devana.—Sailing Vessels.

At Devana.—Sir Harry Parkes.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—
Per Bellona, at 1:30 p.m., on Monday,
the 7th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per big Villa de Madrid, at 2 p.m.,
on Monday, the 7th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Marce, at 3:30 p.m., on Monday,
the 7th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
Per Naius, at 8 p.m., on Monday,
the 7th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For TIENTSIN.—
Per Tien-tien, at 8 p.m., on Monday,
the 7th inst.

For HONGKONG.—
Per Tien-tien, at 8 p.m., on Monday,
the 7th inst.

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Per Tien-tien, at 8 p.m., on Monday,
the 7th inst.

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For TIENTSIN.—
Per

INQUEST.

THE "JESSIE JAMIESON" CASE.
Nesbie Kasamer, a coloured man, one of the men in Hospital, deposed—I was a seaman on board the Jessie Jamieson. I have been 10 years to sea. I have been always going short voyages, my last voyage lasted two months and 10 days. A French ship gives no lime juice. They give us salt pork and beans but no salt beef. I had lost two upper teeth before joining the Jessie Jamieson and have lost several since. The Steward pulled out two of my teeth since I have had the scurvy, and I dropped three others. I did not lose any teeth on board the Jessie Jamieson before I got the scurvy. I had a very small scar or sore on my leg before I got the scurvy. After I got the scurvy it got worse. I took my lime juice daily until we got off the Cape. I did not care to take it there because the weather was cold. I did not receive it from the Steward then, as I told him I did not want it. I would have taken two allowances if I could have got it before that. Schmidt did not take his lime juice, he used to give it to a Greek named Nicolas Papa. Schmidt never told me why he did not take his. It is not true that I was over a month without taking my lime juice; I am very fond of it, and was only four days without it. I have been sick for about six weeks but not sufficiently to lie down. I have been very bad for about eight days. I had as much as I could eat; the food was good, and when I was hungry I could eat it all. I have no complaint to make about quality of the food. I heard some of the men make remarks about the saltiness of the beef; they said the Steward did not soak it properly. We had fresh meat when we left Cardiff and during the passage had preserved meat twice a week; after we got sick we had it every day; never tasted lime-juice before I got it on board the Jessie Jamieson. I was eight days on shore at Bordeaux after my last voyage and one week at Cardiff. I was 15 days on board a ship from Bordeaux to Cardiff. I do not drink. I do not know what "Scurvy" is (it was explained to him and he then said he understood). Peres used to eat it, but I did not. I used to eat the "slush" on a biscuit, but I only got one chance at the "slush" the cook would not let me have the "slush," he wanted it himself. Peres used to eat a good deal of it. It had a rather curious taste. I ascribe my sickness to my always being wet with salt water. The decks were always wet and the water was often above our boots on the deck. The bunks were wet in bad weather, the weather was very bad nearly the whole of the voyage. The forecastle is in the between-decks and when the vessel pitches the water forces its way through the cracks of the hatch. For about two months and a half we were constantly wet with either fresh or salt water.

By Captain West:—The side ports used to be sometimes left open, and the water would come through and wet the bunks. They were not left open by me but they were open. This occurred twice during the voyage. The deck was quite tight and the water only came through the seams of the scuttle hatch.

Continued:—There was often six inches of water in the forecastle.

Dr William Stanley Adams, sworn, stated—I am Health Officer of the port; I visited the British barque Jessie Jamieson on the morning of the 1st instant. The Captain reported several of his men ill with scurvy, and I recommended that four of them be at once sent to Hospital, and three who were only slightly affected remained on board for treatment. One of the four was in a very low condition, and I gave particular instructions as to the manner of his removal. I believe his name was Schmidt. There is a boy on board named Viddle; he is only slightly affected with scurvy and is rapidly getting better. He certainly has got scurvy in its early stage, and it is owing to his having a better constitution that I ascribe his being less affected. His more cleanly habits are also to be taken into account. There is another man on board named Nicolas Papa, he has a large ebony-moss patch in the leg, the gums are slightly spongy and his general appearance emaciated. The other man is Henry Dembley, a native of the West Indies, his age is about 35 or 36; being a coloured man, his case is more difficult to diagnose than that others. He complained of pains in his feet and ankles, and was unable to walk. There was an entire absence of the symptoms which are nearly always present in cases of scurvy, that is there was an absence of the indurations which are felt over the blisters. His gums were also slightly spongy, and I had no doubt it was scurvy. I had to go to the forecastle to examine the men, and I should fancy it was a fairly well-ventilated place; there was a considerable amount of dampness noticeable, and I mentioned it to the Captain at the time as a possible agent in the production of scurvy. There was more than the usual amount of dampness, which is always present in an iron vessel; the Jessie Jamieson is an iron vessel. I have not examined the meat or water, as I generally do in scurvy ships, because I knew this enquiry was proceeding, and concluded that it would be the subject of a searching enquiry. As Medical Inspector of Emigrants, which I have been for 9 years, it has been my duty to inspect all lime juice which is put on board emigrant ships, and from the experience thus gained, I consider that I am able to judge what is good and what is bad. I have never seen a label on the bottles; (corrected) I have seen a label over the cork, but more frequently they have not such label, although they bear the Government seal on the cork—great difficulty was experienced here in getting lime juice bearing the Customs' stamp, and some correspondence has passed between myself and the Government and between the Government and the Board of Trade as to the advisability of allowing its exportation from England. The Board of Trade replied that it was contrary to the law and could not be allowed. The Home Government were determined to prevent the exportation of lime or lemon juice, and would only allow it to be given the scurvy, as ships' stores for the use of the crew.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

Jan. 5, 1878.

Chen Asik, a servant, was committed for trial for stealing a pair of boots in the Central Market.

Tang Asik, a butcher, was fined \$200 or six months' imprisonment for keeping a public gambling house.

DISORDERLY.

Charles Bennett, a seaman unemployed, was fined 50 cents for disorderly conduct in a brothel. He had given a woman \$5, and wanted to make out that he had not received his change, the woman declaring he had.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

Kwok Aming and Che Aping, servants to the Hon. C. May, were charged with being absent without leave.

Mr May deposed—I defendants are my servants, and I charge them with leaving my house without permission; the firm and well-understood order being that no servant shall leave the house without such permission.

This morning Mrs Linthead left home, the defendants being then in the house, and on her return they were not there. The 2nd defendant was found in a house in the vicinity (Mr Lamont's), and the 1st defendant did not return for nearly an hour. I think it will be shown by the house cook that he was not aware of their having left the house. They have been repeatedly punished by domestic punishment, and warned, but all to no purpose.

After hearing the evidence of the house cook and the statement of the defendants, Mr Russell severely reprimanded them both. One of them was fined \$3 a few days ago, for a similar offence, but as he appears to have treated the affair with such contempt, having repeated the offence so shortly afterwards, Mr Russell now fined each of them \$6, or 21 days' imprisonment.

FALSE PARTIES.

Chen Sion Hing, a native of Kiang-si, unemployed, was charged with obtaining money under false pretences from Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co.

His Breton appeared for the prosecution; it appeared that the defendant, who spoke very good English and is of prepossessing appearance, with a cast of European blood in him, fell in with an expectant Magistrate named Wong Yu Chong in an hotel at Amoy. The Mandarin had in his posse

200 jars of preserved vegetables which he had got from a debtor in lieu of payment. They got into conversation, and became intimate. The Magistrate then consulted him as to the disposal of the vegetables. The defendant suggested that a good market could be found for them in Hongkong, and offered to get them shipped to Hongkong. The Mandarin and he then went to Messrs Elles & Co., the agents of Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s steamers, and arranged to get the bills of lading, the defendant acting as Interpreter for the Mandarin. But instead of acting as merely interpreter, the defendant represented to Messrs Elles & Co. that he was the owner of the goods; at all events he gave his own name as the owner, and it was made out in the bill as belonging to one Mr Chan. When the goods arrived here, they were stored into the godowns of the firm at the disposal of the owner, as mentioned in the advice from Messrs Elles & Co. On the 18th June the steamer *Nanom* arrived, and the defendant presented himself at the office of Messrs Douglas Lapraik, and represented to Mr Manger that he was the owner of the goods, that he was an officer in the employ of Ting Futil, that he was going to Canton on official business, and that he wanted money to pay his expense. He spoke excellent English and gave such an account of himself that Mr Manger advanced him \$70. A day or two afterwards the Mandarin Wong Yu Chong came and claimed the goods. He made out his claim by producing the bill of lading. The defendant was never seen again by Mr Manger until to-day in Court.

Mr Alfred Thomas Manger was examined—I am partner in the firm of Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co. The steamer *Nanom* is one of our steamers that ply between here and the Coast ports. About the 15th June last the steamer was coming down from the Coast ports with a miscellaneous cargo. Among the cargo there were 200 jars of preserved vegetables shipped from Amoy to Hongkong, consigned to our firm to hold at the disposal of the shipper. On arrival here they were stored in our godown. At the time of arrival, I did not know who was the shipper; the advice did not give the name but only mentioned that he was an officer attached to Ting Futil, the Governor of Fokien. On arrival, the goods were kept in the godown at the order of the owner. The following steamer was the *Nanom*, which arrived on the 18th June. The defendant came then and spoke to me in very good English. He said he was the shipper of the 200 jars, and that he had to go to Canton on official business of the Chinese Government the following day, and that he wished the 200 jars to remain in our godown for a few days. At the same time, he asked me for the loan of \$70 on the goods, as he wished to pay his expenses in Canton. The outer work thus gained, the story goes, commanded other positions sufficiently to make a successful assault comparatively easy. The mystery regarding the name of the alleged traitor has caused some doubt as to the entire tale.

London, November 29.—The *Times* and *Daily News* unqualifiedly approve Derby's declarations regarding England's policy in the East.

Those journals which usually support the Government find them very unsatisfactory.

The *Times* says: "Lord Derby has, at last, we may presume, returned a final answer to the clamors for war with Russia, in defense of Turkey, and his words will give perfect satisfaction to the rupture at a favourable opportunity. The situation is altogether very critical."

The *Standard* says: "At a time when

the Government is accused of not knowing its own mind and of not having a definite policy on the Eastern question, the country will read with interest Earl Derby's speech to the deputation which waited on him yesterday to inform him that Constantinople was in danger, and that he really ought to do something, especially if he could get Austria to help him. The Foreign Secretary was able to point out that the policy of the present Government, to wit, the abandonment of Turkey, except so far as our own interest required, we should resist her enemies, was resolved upon and declared even before the agitation concerning the outrages in Bulgaria. Having thus reassured his audience that the policy of the Government was not dictated by St. James' Hall, and would not be altered by it, Lord Derby was able, also, to say:—'We have spoken in as strong terms as diplomatic usage permits of the necessity of allowing Constantinople to pass into other hands than those that now hold it. Upon that point I can only refer you to the language we held at the beginning of the war from which we do not intend to depart in the slightest degree.' Lord Derby's second point was that, although we need not yet talk of intervention, still, should it come to that, we must not rely upon Austria. One of the Deputations had said that Austria was ready to do something, provided England encouraged her. The reply was explicit: 'I think I can lay claim for myself that I have missed no opportunity of knowing what are the ideas and feelings of the Austrian Government, and I content myself with expressing my dissent from this opinion.'

The *Standard*, however, finds cause for dissatisfaction in the absence of any reference to the possibility of a separate peace between Russia and Turkey, and says, in conclusion: "England has a stake in the issue of the conflict; which it is impossible for her to forget or ignore. Of the bystanders, she is the most nearly interested in either of only two possible results in the battle: The total collapse of Turkey or a private arrangement between her and Russia. Any day may bring us news of either event, and when that day comes, how shall we be prepared for it? That is the question which the English people are now asking themselves, and we are sorry that Earl Derby cannot give us anything more comforting than the well-known assurance that Constantinople is not to pass into Russian hands."

Lord Derby said on Tuesday that the Government saw no reason to depart from its neutrality. He did not think Constantinople or the Suez Canal in danger. When the Government saw a reasonable opportunity, it would do what it could to bring about peace.

Mukhtar thinks the Russians in Armenia are preparing to suspend operations and go into winter quarters.

The *Geshoo* has been liberated unconditionally.

Achmet Beyoub Pasha has been appointed commander at Shupra. Saouf Pasha goes to command the organization of a new army.

A great storm, with snow, prevails in the Balkans.

There are renewed reports of fighting near Kustubuk, the Turks being the aggressors.

Four hundred Turks have surrendered to the Russians in Shupra Pass.

News about the movements of the Russians at Etropol and Orahovac leaves no doubt that, instead of waiting for the operations of Achmet Ali, they have determined to anticipate him by a vigorous forward march, which if successful, would cripple or altogether prevent any effort for the relief of Plevna.

Defendant:—When you saw me at Messrs Douglas Lapraik's, why did you not stop me? You could have done so; this is an English Colony and a place of law?

Answer:—I saw you on board the steamer, but I did not say you for the money. You did not tell me the bill of lading was in your name?

Defendant:—When you saw me at Messrs Douglas Lapraik's, why did you not stop me? You could have done so; this is an English Colony and a place of law?

Answer:—I intended to go on board, but it was raining. I did not live in the same room with you, and you never gave any money to me. I gave you \$28 on the 23rd. I did not promise you \$15 for your trouble.

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Answer:—I

Portfolio.

THE BIRDS OF KILLINGWORTH.

Apropos of the passing of an Act for the protection of birds, our attention has been called to "Longfellow's" beautiful poem, "The Birds of Killingworth," exquisite in its tenderness, charming in its sympathy with nature, and gentle even in its satire.

Quoniam.

It was the season, when through all the land
The magpie and magpie build and building sing
These lovely lyrics, written by His hand.

Whom Saxon Cedmon call the Blithe-heart

—King;

When on the boughs the purple birds expand,

The banners of the vanguard of the Spring,

And rivelots, rejoicing, run and leap,

And wave their fluttering signals from the steep.

The robin, and the blue-bird, piping loud,

Filled all the blossoming orchards with their
High and gay.

The sparrow chirped as if they still were young.

Theirs race in Holy Writ should mentioned be;

And hungry crows assembled in a crowd,

Clamored their piteous prayer incessantly,

Knowing who hears the ravens cry, and said;

"Give us, O Lord, this day our daily bread!"

Amidst the sound the birds of passage said,

Speaking some unknown language strange and
sweet

Of tropic isles remote, and passing haled

The village with the cheer of all their flocks;

Quarrelling together, laughed and railed

Like foreign sailors, landed in the street

Of sport town, and with outlandish noise

Of oaths and gibberish frightening girls and
boys.

This came the jocund Spring in Killingworth,

In fairies days, some hundred years ago;

And thirty farmers, as they tilled the earth,

Heard with alarm the saving of the crew,

That mingled with the universal mirth,

Cassandra-like, prognosticating woe;

They shook their heads, and doomed with dread

The full words.

To swift destruction the whole race of birds.

And a town-meeting was convened straightway

To set a price upon the guilty heads.

Of these marauders, who, in lieu of pay,

Levied black-mail upon the garden beds

And cornfields, and beheld without dismay

The awful scowrers, with his fluttering shreds;

The skeleton that waited at their feast,

Whose thin sinew pleasure was increased.

Then from his house, a temple painted white,

With duted columns, and a roof of red,

The square came forth, august and splendid

right.

Slowly descending, with majestic tread,

Three flights of steps, not looking left nor right,

Down the long street he walked, as one who

and,

"A town that boasts inhabitants like me
Can have no lack of good society!"

The Person, too, appeared, a man austere,

The inholder of whose nature was to kill;

The wrath of God he preached from year to year,

And head, with fervour, Edwards of the Will;

His favorite pastime was to say the dear

In summer on some Acorn Hill;

Even now, while walking down the rural lane,

He lopped the wayide liles with his cane.

From the Academy, whose belfry crowned

The hill of Science with its vanes of brass,

Came the Preceptor, gazing idly round,

Now at the gate, and now at the green grass,

And all absorbed in reverie profound

Of fate Almira in the upper class,

What was, as in a sonnet he had said,

As pure as water, and as good as bread.

And next the Deacon issued from his door,

In his voluminous neck-doth, white as snow;

A suit of table bombazine he wore;

His form was ponderous, and his step was

slow;

There never was so wise a man before;

He seemed the incarnate "Well, I told you

so!"

And to perpetuate his great renown

There was a street named after him in town.

These came together in the new town-hall,

With sundry farmers from the region round.

The Squire presided, digested and tall,

His air impressive, and his reasoning sound,

Illared with the birds, both great and small;

Hardy a friend in all that crowd they found;

But enemies enough, who every one

Charged them, with all the crimes beneath the

sun.

When they had ended, from his place apart,

Rose the Preceptor, to redress the wrong,

And, trembling like a steed before the start,

Looked round, bewildered on the expectant

throne;

Then thought of fair Almira, and took heart

To speak out what was in him, clear and

strong;

Alike regardless of their smile or frown;

And quite determined not to be laughed down.

"Plato, anticipating the Reviewers,

From his Republic banished without pity

The Poets in this little town of yours,

You put to death, by means of a Committee,

The bold-alleged and the Troubadours,

The sweet-musicians of the heavenly city,

The birds, who make sweet music for us all

In our dark hours, as David did for Saul.

"The thrush that carols at the dawn of day

From the green steeples of the piny wood;

The cride in the sna; the noisy jay,

Wing like a foreigner at his food;

The one-bird balanced on some toyon sprig,

Wading with melody the neighborhood;

Thames and meadow-lark, and all the throng

That dwell in nests, and have the gift of song.

"You may them all! and wherefore? for the gain

Of a scant handful more or less of wheat;

Orry, or barley, or some other grain,

Scratched up at random, by indiscernible feet;

Searching for worm or weevil after rain!

Or a few cherries, that are not so sweet

As are the songs these unrivaled guests

Sing at their feast with comfortable breasts.

"Do you never think what wondrous beings

these are?

Do you never think who made them, and who

taught

The dialect they speak, where Hobbies

Alone are the interpreters of thought?

Whose household words are songs in many keys,

Brighter than instruments of man's e'er caught?

Whose habitations in the tree-tops ever

Are half-way houses on the road to heaven!

"Think, every morning when the sun peeps

through

The dim, listless windows of the grove,

How jubilant the happy birds renew

Their old, melodious madrigals of love!

And when you think of this, remember too

"Tis always morning somewhere, and above

The awakening continents, from shore to shore,

Somewhere the birds are singing everlast.

"Think of your woods and orchards without

birds!

Of empty nests that cling to boughs and bents

As in an idiot's brain remembred words

Hang empty 'mid the cobwebs of his dream!

Make up for the lost music, when your toads

From home the singy harvest, and no more

The feathered gleaners follow to your feet?

"What would you rather see than the incessant stir
Of insects in the winnows of the bay,
And hear the locust and the grasshopper?

Is this more pleasant to you than the whirr

Of meadow-lark, and its sweet roundelay,

Or twitter of little field-fans, as you take?

Your nooning in the shade of bush and brake?

You call them thieves and pillagers; but know

They are the winged wardens of your farms,

Who from the cornfields drive the incisive foes,

And from your harvests keep a hundred harts;

Even the blackest of them all, the crow,

renders good service as your man-at-arms,

Crushing the beetles in his coat of mail,

And crying huzzo on the slug and snail.

"How can I teach your children gentleness,

And meekness, and reverence?

For Life, in its weakness or excess,

Is still a gleam of God's omnipotence,

Or Death, which, seeming darkness, is no less

The selfsame light, although avered hence,

When by your laws, your actions, and your

speech,

You contradict the very things I teach?"

With this he closed; and through the audience

went.

A murmur, like the rustle of dead leaves;

The audience laughed and nodded, and some bent

Their yellow heads together like their sheaves;

Men have no faith in fin-supp sentiment.

Who put their trust in bullocks and in boves,

The birds were doomed; and, as the record

shows,

A bounty offered for the heads of crows.

They made the